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IN VACATION.

One on Lloyd George.—When Lloyd George was a young country solicitor in Wales he was riding home in his dogcart one day, and came upon a little Welsh girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride. She accepted silently, and all the way along, although the future statesman tried to engage her in conversation, he could not get her to say anything more than "Yes" or "No."

Some days afterward the little girl's mother happened to meet Mr. Lloyd George, and said to him, smilingly, "Do you remember my little girl riding with you the other day? Well, when she got home she said, 'Mamma, I rode from school with Mr. Lloyd George, the lawyer, and he kept talking to me, and I didn't know whatever to do, for you know Mr. Lloyd George, the lawyer, charges you whenever you talk with him, and I hadn't any money.'"—Ex.

Inconsistent Looks.—Witness: "He looked me straight in the eye and—"

Lawyer: "There, sir, you've flatly contradicted your former statement."

"How so?"

"You said before that he bent his gaze on you. Will you please explain how he could look you straight in the eye with a bent gaze?"—Ex.

How the Witness Knew.—In a suit against a street railroad one of the plaintiff's witnesses displayed an amazing accuracy as to distances. The defendant's lawyer asked how wide was the car track at the place of the accident. The witness replied, "It should have been 5 feet 8½ inches but it seemed to be about 3/16 of an inch scant." The lawyer thundered, "How do you know it was exactly 3/16 of an inch scant?" The witness calmly replied, "I am a carpenter and I thought some fool lawyer would ask me, so I measured everything around there with my pocket rule."

What Shakespeare Didn't Say.—At a negro picnic Miranda, a buxom young negress, and Sambo, of the "yaller" kind, were seated on a log 'neath the spreading branches of a huge magnolia tree.

Sambo nestled close—closer yet, and slid one arm back of the dusky maiden, who edged away saying,

"Go along you white nigger, you kape-t' your place, don't you know familiarity breeds confinement."—Ex.

Offenses against the King's English.—The Kansas City Court of Appeals has no jurisdiction in felony cases, yet one of its members

is not always bound by constitutional limitations. A certain lawyer in presenting a case to that august body was discussing the humanitarian doctrine to which he invariably referred as the "humanitarian" doctrine. This offended the good taste of one of the members of the court, who characterized it as a crime—"the murder of the King's English." Thereupon Judge J. M. Johnson, another member of this tribunal, notwithstanding his Scotch descent, immediately retorted: "No, judge, you mistake his crime; he is not guilty of murder, but mayhem, since he only knocked out an 'i.'"

The authority of this story is not assailable, for Judge Johnson tells it himself.—Central Law Journal.

Throwing at Dog as Ground for Divorce.—"I want a divorce," said the haggard-looking man to the lawyer.

"What are the grounds?" asked the lawyer.

"My wife throws bricks at the dog."

"I'm afraid you haven't much chance of success on those grounds," said the lawyer sadly, as he thought of the fee that was vanishing into the distance.

"But," went on the wild-looking man, "every time she throws at the dog she hits me."—Ex.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor-in-Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

Spirit of the Courts—By Thomas W. Shelton, Chairman Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure, American Bar Association. John Murphy Company, Publishers—Baltimore, Maryland. 1918. Price \$1.50.

"Justice is the greatest interest of man on earth. It is the ligature which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together."—*Daniel Webster.*

In season and out of season the talented author of this book has devoted himself to the reform of legal procedure. In this volume he has made a most valuable contribution not only to this subject, but to the far-reaching one of reform in the whole conduct of cases in the courts. He very modestly claims that the book is merely the collection of the various addresses he has made at different times on these subjects. Whilst this is in part true, an examination of the volume shows that these addresses have been added to and so connected as to make one harmonious whole. It is written in a clear, simple style, which offers pleasure along with profit in its perusal. He has eschewed technical language and the layman can read and understand as easily as the lawyer. And this is one of the useful features of the book. Lawyers seem loath to change our methods, although they understand and often deplore their antiquity and fail-